The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;—$2.00, if not; $2,50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1.00 per square for 3 weeks; " 25 " for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. LXII. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862. NO. 17.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 15TH, 1862, in pursuance of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Emanuel Harmon, of the City of Washington in favor of, and granting in mortgage to Sheldon Collens, of the City of New York, and his heirs and assigns, certain Real Estate hereinafter mentioned, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for the county of Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book E, Folio 51, 52, 53 and 54, which said mortgage by an assignment which is duly recorded in said office in Deed Book V, Folio 456 and 457, is assigned to Charles D Harmon, of said City of New York, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale at McClellan's Hotel, in the Borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, that certain FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, situated in the township of Cumberland, in said county of Adams, about one mile and a half from the Borough of Gettysburg, on a Public Road, containing 124 Acres, more or less. 22 Acres of which said land are covered with good Timber, and the remainder are under cultivation, adjoining lands of John Herbst, Abraham Spangler, Peter Stalsmith and others, on which are erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing 12 Rooms and a Kitchen, Out houses, Wash House, Smoke House, a good Stone Bank or Swiss Barn, with Corn Crib, Wagon Shed and other improvements.—There is also on the premises an ORCHARD of Choice Fruit. Persons desiring further information in regard to said sale can apply to

CHARLES D. HARMON, New York.
COCHRAN & HAY, Attorneys at Law,
Jan. 15. York, Pa.

POSTPONEMENT.

BY an arrangement, mutually agreed upon, by Emanuel Harmon and Charles D. Harmon, the Sale of the Property described in the above bill, under the power in a Mortgage, as set forth in said bill, has been postponed until TUESDAY THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when said sale will take place, at McClellan's Hotel, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

CHARLES D. HARMON, New York.
COCHRAN & HAY, Attorneys at Law,
Feb. 19. York, Pa.

To the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, at the Room on the second floor of the Passenger Depot in Gettysburg, ON FRIDAY THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the acceptance or rejection of the Act of Assembly passed by the present session of the Legislature, entitled "A Supplement to the Act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company." The object of this law is to enable the Company to create a preferred Stock to take the place of the Bonded debt.

By order of the Board,
DAVID WILLS, Sec'y
Feb. 19, 1862.

Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 45 Acres of Land, situate on the Carlisle Road, about 1¼ miles from Gettysburg. There are three acres in Timber. The improvements are a new two-story Log HOUSE, and new Barn; a first-rate well of water at the door; and a new Orchard. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Charles Yeatts, living near, who will also make known the terms.

Jan. 22. TIMOTHY LANE.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7 10, A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.00, P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5 15, P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 22. R. McCURDY, Pres't.

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,
NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.
Baltimore, Dec. 6. 1y

GETTYSBURG STEAM LIME MILL,
CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing him in it th necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer,

Ground Lime-Stone,

is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest the truth of this assertion,

☞"I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop."

PETER DIEHL.

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

JOHN HOOVER.
Feb. 27 tf

Choice Poetry.

HOURS.

Tripping lightly through the sunshine,
Creeping 'mid the shadows gray,
Ever swiftly flitting, flitting,
Speed the golden hours away.
Laden they with joy or sorrow,
Pain or pleasures, smiles or tears,
All are under sailing orders,
Down the ebbing tide of years.

Hours are golden censers, bearing
Incense offering, evermore,
Shining coils, undoing swiftly,
Till they reach the other shore.
Some among the links there may be
Rusted o'er with bitter tears:
Light and shade are softly woven
In the canopy of years.

Sheen and shadow intermingle,
And the hours, so sweet and fair,
Change full oft to weary ages,
Through the weight of woe they bear,
Yet the cup of cruel bitter
May be to us for healing given:
And our funeral lamps be watch-fires
On the outer walls of heaven.

Happy hours! O, words can never
Half their depth of meaning give;
How their benediction brightens,
All the world in which we live!
Golden hours! like shining headland
Jutting o'er the tide of Time;
Rising o'er the wrecks of sorrow,
Crown'd with majesty sublime.

Miscellaneous.

A Word to the Girls.

Girls, you want to get married, don't you? Ah! what a natural thing it is, for young ladies who have such a hankering after the sterner sex! it is a weakness that woman has; and for this reason she is called the weaker sex. Well, if you want to get married, don't, for conscience sake, act like fools about it. Don't go into a fit of nips every time you see a hat and a pair of whiskers. Don't get the idea into your heads that you must put yourself into the way of every young man in the neighborhood, in order to attract notice; for if you don't run after the men, they will run after you. Mark that.

A husband-hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puckers; she puts on so many false airs, and she is so nice, that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of every decent person.—She may generally be found at church or meeting, coming in, of course, about the last one; always at social parties, and invariably takes a front seat at concerts. She tries to be the belle of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! You are fitting yourself for an old maid, just as sure as the Sabbath comes on Sunday. Men will flirt with you, and flatter you simply because they love to do it; but they have no more idea of making you a wife, than they have of committing suicide. If I were a young man, I would have no more to do with such fancy women, than I would with a viper.

CHARACTER.—The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.—*Franklin.*

CHARITY.—No man knows what indiscretion, folly, or crime he might commit, if he were sufficiently tempted. Murderers and thieves were once innocent, and had we been circumstanced as they were, we, too, might have fallen. While we shun their example, then, let us at least regard them as human beings, and extend to them a human sympathy.

☞Good healthy children that are put to bed at night when the birds and chickens retire, are admirable wakeners in the morning. When they have slept their sleep full, there is no help for you. Wake they will, coo and frolic they will. All your hushing and humming are in vain.—Your efforts to put them to sleep only serve to wake you up! A bouncing boy, a year old, creeping out of his crib slily, and pouncing upon his father's face, with chirp and chuckle, is better than any alarm clock. A clock will soon run out its cacophonous rattle, but a child never runs down or ends his fun.

☞Brigadier-General Ulysses S. Grant the hero of Fort Donelson, is a man of about 40 years of age. He is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point, being the appointee of William L. Homer from that State when a member of Congress, who was subsequently killed in the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war, and was in every principal battle in which it was possible for any one man to be. He was in the 3d Infantry, and resigned in 1855, and went into business in St. Louis. He subsequently moved to Galena, Ill., where he now resides, and became interested in a large leather establishment. At the breaking out of the rebellion he immediately offered his services to the Government, and was soon put in command of an Illinois regiment. He participated actively in the campaign in Missouri, and obtained great credit. At the extra session his name was brought forward for a Brigadier-Generalship by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, of the House of Representatives, and the entire delegation joined in the recommendation, and he was appointed. He soon after went into command of the military district of Cairo.

☞Always look up—God looks down.

A Down East Juryman.

["Ethan Spike" contributes to the Portland Transcript a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was called on to try were capital ones—the criminals being a German and a "nigger" respectively.]

"Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said the judge.

"Not particular agin the Jarmin," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this old white wooled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or not," says I.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" the clerk axed me.

"I orter," says I. "I've used enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I was only about—"

"That'll do," says a clark. "You kin go hum," says he, "you won't be wanted in this ere case," says the clark, says he.

"What!" says I, "ain't I to try this nigger at all?"

"No," says the clark.

"But I'm a jewryman," says I, "and you can't hang the nigger onles I sot on him," says I.

"Pass on," says the clark, speaking rather cross.

"But," says I, "you mister, you don't mean as you say; I'm a regular jewryman, you know. Drawed cout of the box by the seelick man," says I "I've ollers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now, when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him! Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth century? And is this our boasted—"

Here somebody hollered "Silence in Court."

"The Court be d——!" I didn't finish the remark fore a couple of constables had holt of me, and in the twinkling of a bed post I was hustled down stairs into the street.

"Naow, Mr. Editor, let me ask, what are we comin to, when jewrymen—legal, lawful jewrymen, kin be tossed about in this way? Talk about cancers, Mormons, spiritualism, free love and panics—what are they in comparison? Here's a principle upsot. As an individual, perhaps, I'm of no great account; t'ant fur me to say; but when as an enlightened jewryman, I was tuk and carried down stairs by profane hands just for assertin my right to sit on a nigger—why it seems to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the hull state itself was, figgeratively speakin', kicked daown stairs! If that's law in the land I'll have this case brought under a writ of habeus corpus or ieksey bicksit."

Taking a Hint.

"Why, Pete, you've got back from Dodd's early; isn't Ruth ter hum?" inquired a Yankee girl of her awkward brother, who had been a courtin' about half an hour before.

"Yaas, she was thar; but I and the old man didn't agree very well, so he gin me a hint and I left."

"A hint! pray what sort of a hint."

"Wall, he opened the door and pointed down towards our house, and then kindly raised his right foot as though he was going to kick, and I felt so ashamed of such conduct before Ruth, that I started off without saying another word."

Mr. Snipe's Litany.

From doctor's pills, and Western chills, and other ills, deliver us.

From want of gold, and wives that scold, and maidens old, and sharpers "sold," deliver us.

From Cossack spears, mock auctioneers, and woman's tears, deliver us.

From stinging flies, and greenish eyes, and baker's pies, and babies' cries, a man that lies, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, deliver us.

From bearded females, strong-minded women, (this won't jingle,) female lecturers, and all other masculine ladies, deliver us.

From creaking doors, a wife that snores, confounded bores, deliver us.

From choice gripes, and Mrs. Snipes, deliver us.

From modest "girls," with waving curls and teeth of pearls, oh! never mind about delivering us!

☞At the Thanksgiving dinner of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, on the banks of the Potomac, the following toast was offered:—"The turkeys who died in a good cause to-day—we follow them with tears to their graves. May their offspring inherit the tender feelings that have subsisted between them and us."

AN ESTRAY.—The following is an extract of a notice posted in a country post office in a Western State:

"SHAMPAN, November 13 (Thurteenthe. "Lost a red Kaf. He had a White Spot on too his behind legges. He was a She Kaf. i wil giv thre dollers to every Body that will bring Him Hom."

☞Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the proverb that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," says that "it is better to speak paragorical of a person, than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him, for no good comes to nobody that never speaks no good of no one."

☞A new reading of an old couplet is thus rendered by a savage hater of hoops and that style of dress which leaves too little of a woman's beauty to imagination:

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded SEE'S I stand."

☞You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be the TRUTH.

A very Religious Colonel.

One of the zealous chaplains of the army of the Potomac called on a Colonel noted for his profanity, in order to talk about the religious interests of his men. He was politely received, and beckoned to a seat on a chest.

"Colonel," said he, "you have one of the finest regiments in the army."

"I think so," replied the Colonel.

"Do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instruction of your men?"

"Well, I'm sure I don't know," replied the Colonel.

"A lively interest has been awakened in the ——, Regiment; the Lord has blessed the labors of his servants, and ten men have been already baptized."

("This was a rival Regiment)

"Is that so, 'pon honor?" asked the Colonel.

"Yes, sir."

"Sergeant," said the Colonel to an attending orderly, "have fifteen men detailed immediately to be baptized. I'll be darned if I'll be outdone in any respect."

The chaplain took notes of the interview, and withdrew.

PROFESSIONAL SLANG.—One day an honest "snob," passing by a physician's office, chanced to "catch a fall," which resulted in a fractured scalp. The dispenser of physic being called, sewed up the wound and sent the poor fellow on his way rejoicing. "Snob" meeting "Physic" a short time after, demanded his bill. "Five shillings," said Physic. "What! five shillings for sewing up a cut on the head?" "Pshaw, man! how foolish you talk! it was a *contusion on cranium.*" "Oh, it was! then that alters the case." Snob paid his bill and left. Soon after, as Physic was in turn passing Snob's shop, his boot chanced to rip. Of course he stepped into the shop to have the rent closed. "How much?" demanded he, after the job was finished.—"Five shillings." "What! for sewing up a rent in a boot?" "Why, how unprofessional you talk!" said Snob; "it was a *contusion on bootum.*"

☞This is the age of practical joking; and what are vulgarly termed "sells" seem to interest all alike. An amusing instance has lately been perpetrated by several of the London jewelers. A rich morocco case, of the size and form of an ordinary photographic miniature, is lettered out in gold: "Portrait of the Gorrilla." It is laid carelessly on the drawing-room table, with scrap books, etc. The unlucky victim, beholding it for the first time, seizes it with impatience—"Ah! I have not seen that"—opens it with eager haste, and beholds a portrait of himself reflected in a palpable piece of looking glass. If be-whiskered and bearded, the joke tells amazingly—he drops it with speed, and the gorilla tries to enjoy it.

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY.—Marryin' is a good thing, it is a grate thing, as Aunt Janeses, a grate institushion, show she nees I can't tell, for she never had a chance to try:) it's good for everybody. Are you old—marry; it'll make you young—it'll make you old. In fact, it is sooted to ev'ry and ennybody. It's a briar-rose hedge that society has set up to keep folks inside the bounds uv good behavior; and tho' I've had ups and downs in it, and no all about it, still I say, hooray fer marryin'! It's good for everybody.

☞A noticeable feature in our foreign trade continues to be the large falling off in the importation of articles of luxury—in itself a good sign. It shows that war, bad as it is, is having at least the happy effect of reforming our tastes, and substituting economical for extravagant habits. The following items appear in last week's entries: Jewelry, $8,112; watches, $25,467 fancy goods, $27,683; wines, $11,710.—These are the only articles that really come under the head of luxuries in an aggregate of general merchandise valued at $3,187,711.

☞Advices from Fort Craig, New Mexico, have just been received in Washington, which state that two families, Wardsworth and Aikes, original settlers in the Sonvita valley, Arizona, have just come in from that Territory. These parties state that the Apache Indians have completely overrun Arizona, and either killed or caused to flee every white person in the territory west of the Rio Grande. These two families are all that have escaped from the interior. They state that many victims of the merciless Apaches were lying at different points in the territory and by the roadside, and upon the bodies of which the wolves were feasting. Tucson, the principal town, was destroyed. The few inhabitants caught there had been killed, and everything perishable by fire fell a prey to the flames.

☞Archbishop Hughes has written to the Paris *Journal des Debats*, denying that he is an advocate of slavery, but declaring that the Abolitionists of the North are fanatics, and that the sudden abolition of slavery would work ruin, both to the negroes and their masters.

It matters little what hour of the day
The righteous fall asleep: death cannot come
To him untimely, who is fit to die.
The less of this cold world, the more of Heaven.
The briefer life, the earlier immortality.

☞"Ma, somebody's going to die?" said a knowing little fellow, who was looking out of the window into the street.—"Why?" asked the anxious mother.—"'Cause the doctor's just gone by," was the reply.

The Kind of Letters Soldiers Want.

A correspondent writing to his friends at home, thus describes the kind of letters the soldiers wish to receive. He says:

"Write cheerfully. Don't enter into long discussions about the miseries of the "poor soldier," for we know what these miseries are and are not, far better than you do. I would not check the expression of a proper sympathy, but we are disposed to whine too much anyhow, and when you start the tune at home, we are sure to join in full chorus.

"Write long letters, and don't leave any cold blank spots on the sheet, like little patches of snow. Interline it and crossline it as much as you please, so that when we get through the regular course of the sheet we will have some nice titbits for dessert.

"Write about particulars, we have enough *Generals* here. Tell us how many kittens tumble over the floor, how many calves bawl at the barn; whether Towser's sore foot is well or not; what kind of a dress little Mary has got; who took sister Ann sleigh-riding last snow; and above all, who goes home from singing school with ——, of course, we won't mention her name; but you ought to do so, just as if you didn't know anything about it. And don't forget to speak of church and sabbath schools, prayer meetings, and what you talk about Sabbath evenings, and what new hymns you sing."

SENATOR LANE'S proposition to the Senate is one to make a man take his breath and stare. It has the sanction of the Military Committee, and is nothing less than a telegraph from Paris to San Francisco, passing through St. Petersburg and Moscow, across the European boundary into the cold countries of Siberia, running into Tartary, and passing the northern boundary of the great Chinese empire, joins the Amoor river, and keeps along the shores of the Okhotsk sea, and through the wild province of Tchutch, until it passes from Asia into the narrow waters of Behring's Strait, embraces the Western Continent, on the bleak shores of Northern Russian America, crosses the peninsular territory above Prince William's Sound, pauses in Sitka, the capital of the Russian province, runs along the coast to Vancouver's Island, from thence to Oregon, and over the golden shores of our Pacific states until it rests at San Francisco, and uniting with our great Pacific line, brings London within a day of New York. It cannot but startle the progressive people of this ambitious and daring age.

☞A slave lately came into the camp of the Iowa troops at Florence, Mo., mounted upon a high spirited horse, on which he had escaped from his master, who lives near St. Louis. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick, and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked, but securely *riveted*. Three iron prongs, of lightning rod size, were welded to this band at equal distances apart, and arose above his head about nine inches, with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wounds had partially healed under the protection he had given them by holding up the band with his hands, during the preceding days that he was concealed in a cornfield, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wounds from which there was a bloody, mattery ooze, trickling down his broad shoulders. To the soldiers who surrounded him, with pity and astonishment, the negro pleaded earnestly: "Please massa soger, take dis collar off my neck.—I'se a good nigger; I'll do any ting you want me. The Illinoy sogers cut the collar off 'er Ben." After a labor of three hours the collar was filed off. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck about three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to escape into Illinois.

☞The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report a joint resolution giving authority to the President to appoint a Lieutenant General to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of General Scott. It will, of course, meet rigorous opposition from the radicals of both sides in both Houses. The same Committee also agreed to report in favor of an appropriation to purchase and distribute medals to privates and non commissioned officers, in both army and navy, for distinguished services during the present war. They also decided not to grant Brevet Commissions, except for gallant conduct in the face of the enemy.

☞We do not believe that any party ever existing in this country has shown a more fixed determination to put an end to corruption by ferreting out and punishing offenders, than the one now in power. We have the encouraging spectacle before us of the leading Republicans carefully investigating all matters pertaining to public contractors and officials of doubtful integrity, and fearlessly exposing them, no matter whether the exposure strikes friend or enemy. There is no disposition to follow the example of the party formerly in the ascendant to cover up these corruptions until they break out in running sores, making the body politic as rotten as a leper. We hail these new conditions of things with pleasure, and welcome the disposition shown to compel integrity, as the harbinger of better days for the Republic.

☞In Connecticut they find a use for almost everything. An old lady in that State is collecting all the newspapers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of.—She says "there are a despot sight better than ashes—they are as good as clear *lie.*"

SPEECH of HON. E. M'PHERSON
In the House of Representatives of the United States, Feb. 14, 1862.

[Concluded from last week.]

Facts justify this severe criticism. The action of the legislative and deliberative bodies now or recently in session, the tone of their public documents, the outgivings of their press, and the temper of almost every portion of society whose voice is now heard, all indicate a leaning towards a restrictive system. The Virginia State convention, after voting the State out of the Union, have proceeded to reconstruct their domestic government, and are controlled by aristocratic principles. They have taken from the people the election of sundry civil officers; and the committee appointed in May last, to consider proposed amendments to the State constitution, have reported against a system of free schools, in favor of restricting the right of suffrage, against the election by the people of the higher officers of Government, against all homestead and exemption laws, and generally in favor of the introduction into the governmental structure of unequal principles, by which classes are created, rather than of those equalizing principles which mark free society and have made it offensive to our American ideas. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, in his last annual message of the 6th of November last, says, in anticipation of the failure of the present insurrection, that "if the South fail, with all our conservative elements to save us, then indeed there will be no hope for an independent and free republic" on this continent, and "the *public mind will turn despondingly to the stronger and more fixed forms of the Old World.*" Not only is there an intention to degrade labor and stigmatize and outlaw poverty by denying the poor all power over legislation, but the right of naturalization has been restricted to such few aliens as are enlisted in the rebel armies; and it is proposed, in influential quarters, to withhold the right from all future immigrants.

The newspapers reflect the same current of opinion, finding expression in eulogies of the British aristocracy and deprecation of the "mob" in America, and in comparisons between the monarchical and aristocratic features of England and the institutions of the United States, in which preference is given to the former, on the grounds of superior administration, greater security of the citizens, and greater freedom of the press! In addition to these indications of a public character it will be remembered that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated from Charleston, last May, used this language:

"I have visited a great many planters, and I have talked freely and fully with them. Everywhere I found the same desire to have a prince of the royal family of England to rule over them."

A recent number of the Richmond Examiner betrays the same fact, when, yielding its hopes of a foreign war, it reminds England that her failure to strike the United States now will, for all she can tell, allow the rebels "*to be overwhelmed by the democracy that threatens herself;*" while it is known that, as far back as 1850–51, Mr. Memminger, now the rebel secretary of the treasury, publicly said, in the Legislature of South Carolina, *that he had rather South Carolina was attached to the Government of Great Britain, as she was previous to the Revolution*, than to remain a member of this Union.

The purpose of the rebellion is transparent. There is no doubt as to its authors, their objects, means, and end.* No rebellion was ever more gradually prepared or deliberately planned. The pretexts—for there were two: first, the tariff, and, that failing, slavery—were greedily seized and ingeniously handled. The means were industriously gathered, massed, and fitted.—The achievement was, for fifty years, the inspiration of leagued traitors in high places. To it all legislation was bent and every policy subordinated. No legislation which could not be tributary to this atrocious scheme was, within twenty years, enacted by Congress. Scarcely anything not tributary to it was, except in one bright hiatus, recommended by the Executive. In its interest, diplomacy revealed its valuable secrets, the Treasury was robbed and bankrupted, the Navy scattered to distant seas, and the Army through the wilderness; arms and warlike munitions were placed within easy theft, and even the majestic voice of law, when importuned in the very hearing of the master conspirators, refused to utter its stern denunciations of flagrant treason.

This movement was not intended to cure actual grievances, for they did not exist, and in the nature of the case could not, for themselves had administered the Government, and at the moment of secession but one of the three branches was in hands which could be considered at all unfriendly. Neither could an apprehension of evil be pretended; for, besides the mutations of politics, from which they had more to hope than fear, there was no possibility of a power dangerous to their safety or inimical to their prosperity obtaining within a generation control of all branches of the Government. The movement was wholly without justification, and was nothing more or less than the desperate grasp of bold, ambitious, and unscrupulous demagogues, who believed that they would obtain power more easily, wield it more supremely, and hold it more continuously, in a confederacy more compact and homogeneous, than they had done in the Government which their fathers established. Under the pretense of oppression, actual or apprehended, under the profession of devotion to the interests of slavery, by the skillful use of well-adjusted means, and with the practical connivance of those then administering the Government of the Union, the movement was inaugurated, the early and more embarrassing steps taken, momentum obtained, and the experiment launched.

THEIR MOTIVE AND OUR DUTY.

The motive of the leaders, reckless of results, and intent only upon success, was cold ambition; the purpose, the dismemberment of the Union, and the establishment of a new confederacy, based upon slavery, practically applying to government the repressive ideas with which slavery harmonizes, and directed at once to the *propagandism* of the slave system in society and of aristocratic ideas in government. Their pretended President has declared the separation final and eternal. It is for us, by force of arms, to break up this rebel conspiracy, overturn their authority, expel their agents, and punish the guilty authors of this calamity.

As for myself, I will do every necessary thing to this end. I will vote every required appropriation. I will impose every needed tax. I will enact all necessary legislation, and give the Government all needed moral, financial, and physical power to achieve success.

I have a firm hope that the military measures now in progress or contemplation, used, as I doubt not they will be, with energy and vigor, will accomplish the purposes of Government, and by destroying the armies of the rebellion, relieve the people of the seceded States of the terrible oppression which weighs upon them. As for the presumed impossibility of conquering the South—vaunted here and elsewhere—I believe that the rebel States rely upon their military power to withstand our military power; and that when the former shall be destroyed, the means of sustaining themselves against the latter will have vanished, and that with the means will disappear the inclination to preserve a rebellious attitude. I can understand how those who have fomented the rebellion, or have compromised themselves by actively and voluntarily engaging in it, will desperately resist and anxiously retard the restoration of the authority of the Union; but as the people have never been oppressed, as the rebellion did not proceed from them, but was forced upon them by a desperate band of politicians, and as deep animosity cannot exist among them, it is not only not unreasonable to hope, but it is actually safe to assert, that they will gladly reaccept that Government which, so lately as fifteen months ago, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, pronounced the most beneficent on the face of the earth. On both these points, we have ample evidence, of which none is more comprehensive and judiciously expressed than that furnished by the accomplished Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who, in a recent paper, uses this language:

"So far from being credible that the deliverance of the Unionists in the confederate States cannot be accomplished, except by the slaughter of vast populations, nor maintained afterwards, except by immense standing armies, all the facts of this sad case show that what has happened in all ages and countries will happen again here, and the mass of the people speedily and joyfully return to their allegiance as soon as the MILITARY FORCE OF THE REBELS IS BROKEN and society is allowed to return to its ordinary condition."

Were this otherwise, my position would not be changed. I hold that in no view will we be authorized in closing this contest until the complete restoration of the authority of the Government shall be effected; until the inherent strength and vigor of republican institutions, already tested more fearfully than any other form has ever endured, shall be fully demonstrated; and until American citizenship shall be impartially protected over every foot of the territory of the Union.

Costly, crippling, and demoralizing as this war has been or may be, it is worth much to have had the true theory of the powers of our Government settled upon immovable foundations; to have had all vicious and emasculating theories crushed out, and the conclusive proof of its ability to withstand as well inward treachery as outward attack, deep graven by heavy-handed conflict, in lines unmistakable and inirradicable. Sir, if in this struggle the seductive sophisms which have obscured the intellect and drugged the conscience of the victims of secession shall sink with their authors to dishonored graves, from which there shall be no resurrection, let us rejoice in the just retribution which relieves the people of no potent elements of mischief, and the Government of elements of weakness which were fast making it the plaything of faction, and exposing it to the contemptuous disregard of the Powers of the world.

The immediate problem is the preserva-

*In addition to the proofs given elsewhere, I may add a very remarkable statement from Commodore Charles Stewart, who, in a letter dated Bordentown, New Jersey, May 4, 1861, giving the reminiscences between John C. Calhoun and himself, in the latter part of December, 1812, after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, on the 18th of June previous, states this as the substance of Mr. Calhoun's reply to his criticism on the inconsistency of the latter, an aristocrat in feeling, &c., being a member of the Democratic party:

"We southrons are essentially aristocratic, but we can and do yield much to democracy. This is our sectional policy; we are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the middle and western States we control, under the Constitution, the governing of these United States; but when we cease *thus to control this nation*, through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, *we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union.*"

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

tion of our territorial unity, though the contest really involves the nation's life.—This is comprehended as well abroad as at home; and the results of the conflict have been discussed and foreshadowed according to the varying positions, principles, prepossessions, and prejudices of the speakers. Even Earl Russell's imperfect and inaccurate description of the contest, as by the North for empire, and the South for independence, though expressed in the language of diplomatic indirection, involves the great truth that the struggle is for national existence, such as no nation has wholly escaped, and as England, in dark hours, and with heroic fortitude and energy, waged against a continent in arms. We will wage this war while there is a patriot to strike, or a foe to fall. We will, at every sacrifice, maintain our national unity, territorial integrity, and undivided sovereignty. To lose either would invite dishonor and complications numberless and fearful; to yield every glorious tradition, hope and duty; to strengthen despotism, and cover ourselves with reproach and posterity with woe. To avert these calamities, which would be inevitable, and others which cannot be anticipated, and to preserve untarnished and unharmed, as it passes through the fiery furnace of trial, that splendid organization of civil, social, and political blessings which our fathers, eighty years ago, created and fashioned, adopted and transmitted, a legacy of priceless value and peerless beauty, are the holy and overmastering duties devolving, under God, upon the Executive, us legislators, and the brave thousands in arms, all aided and sustained by the firm fidelity of the loyal citizens of the nation. Sir, this work will be attended by startling events, whose strangeness will be lost in their deep significance. It will involve sacrifices, privations, and suffering. It will present difficulties which patient courage can alone surmount. It will demand the exercise of every high and rare and manly virtue. But this fair inheritance shall be saved from disjointure or demolition, and this people, rising to the stature of true heroism, will inscribe their name, in characters of blood, upon the eternal tablets of history, as the brave and devoted and successful defenders of republican constitutional government.

PARIS, Friday, February 7, 1862.

The news of the great Union victory in Kentucky has arrived on this side of the Atlantic at a most propitious moment, and its effect upon public opinion is not inferior—though of a precisely opposite character—to that produced by the Federal disaster at Manassas. That the views of the French and English Government have been already modified by this important success is certain; and it is a death blow to the attempts contemplated by parliamentary factions in Paris and London to obtain an immediate recognition of the Rebel Confederacy.

At the Court Ball of the Tuileries on Wednesday evening the Emperor conversed freely with Mr. Dayton about the battle, and, as I am informed, seemed fully to understand and approve the supposed plan of campaign by which the various Union armies are gradually hemming in the main body of Confederates in Virginia, and are preparing to annihilate the rebellion by one well-directed, culminating blow. The observations of the Emperor upon the disposition of the Union forces at the different points selected as bases of operations, the distances which separate them from the centre, the numbers in the field, and the topography of the country, show him to possess an amount of information on the subject superior to that of many of our own countrymen; and it is quite evident that Napoleon III. is now entirely convinced of the speedy triumph of the loyal cause. Such, also, says the Moniteur of this morning, is the conviction of the Union Americans in London, "who demand a further two months' neutrality to establish beyond a peradventure the supremacy of the North." "The effect of a great victory on the Potomac," continues the French official journal, "will be to overthrow the present Southern Government, and to substitute one composed of the old Union Whig party."

Whilst the recent happy tidings from the United States have filled with joy every loyal American in Europe, they have not exercised a very inspiring influence upon the Rebel Emissaries and their acolytes. Yancey—whose frequently repeated boast that "France and England would recognize the Southern Confederacy before the 1st of January, 1862," has not been realized—is said to have renounced the prophetic line, and "gone to Alabama" via Havana. Messrs. Mason and Slidell do not attempt to conceal their disgust at the extraordinary want of Courtesy of Earl Russell and Mr Thouvenel in failing to receive them with open arms; and, after all the bellicose preparations of Great Britain elicited in consequence of their seizure, to land at Southampton without being requested to accept the freedom of that city, to reach London without a display of fireworks and a graceful speech of welcome from the Lord Mayor, to find that the Times had actually spoken of them as "these fellows," and coolly declared that England had done no more for them than she would have done for two of their negroes, under similar circumstances—all this was too much for the Rebel Ambassadors to bear with stoicism.

Mr. Mason gave up his dream of a ride to Windsor in a gorgeous Court carriage, or a trip to Osburne in Her Majesty's state yacht, and took refuge in the bosom of Tory sympathy. Mr. Slidell came over to Paris and installed himself at the Hotel du Rhin, where no Imperial aide-de-camp has yet presented the compliments of their Majesties, with anxious inquiries concerning his excellency's health, which is rather poorly. In sober seriousness, Mr. Slidell looks his position—a picture of disappointment and chagrin. Those near him have openly avowed that his mission is a complete fiasco, and that Mr. Slidell takes no pains to conceal his contempt for the pet Confederacy itself, which, in the long weeks elapsing between his capture and release, was full of delight at the anticipated help from John Bull, but did an immense deal of nothing to help itself and its captured ambassadors. Mr. Slidell is reported to have said that he intends to remain permanently abroad, and would in no contingency go back to the United States. This decision will be a great blow to the unhappy people of that country, but having become accustomed to the affliction, it is to be hoped that in the course of years the strong minded portion of our population will be resigned to their cherished Slidell's absence.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

The Contested Seat.

We believe that the taking of testimony in the case of BUSHEY and MYERS has at last been concluded. The argument before the Committee at Harrisburg will be made to-day, we learn. We do not know what the testimony is, not having been present; but have heard that it is rendered almost certain that the seat of Mr. BUSHEY will be sustained. A few days, however, will put the matter at rest.

Our opinion has always been, that Mr. MYERS and his friends should have yielded at once to the regular certificate of the Judges, and if, in such a small matter as representing Adams county in the Legislature for one year, he has been wronged, it would have made for him future "capital," should he desire it. Instead thereof, he and his friends have instituted proceedings, which have not only led to some embittered feeling, but have caused a very heavy expense. And all this has resulted, if we are rightly informed, in no political benefit to him, either now or in the future.

☞Congress has passed a new Apportionment bill, making the number of representatives for the next ten years 241. Pennsylvania, by the new bill, obtains one member more than was first allotted to her.—This will render necessary a revision of the Congressional apportionment of this State, which was passed at last session, and resolutions were offered in both branches to this effect on Friday last.

Movement of Pennsylvania Troops.

Gen. McClellan, on Wednesday last, sent an order to Governor Curtin, for the immediate removal of all the troops in Pennsylvania to the Department of the Potomac. In consequence, all the troops at Camp Curtin, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, have already gone on. Before the regiments left, Gov. Curtin presented Flags to several of the Regiments; and remarked that, now, his final duty was performed, and all that remained for him was to say *farewell*; but he would not let them depart without the assurance that they carried with them the prayers, the admiration and the affections of the people of Pensylvania. The number sent on is about 9,000; and there are now in the Department of the Potomac at least FIFTY THOUSAND Pennsylvanians.

This order of Gen. McClellan, taken in connection with the Government assuming possession of the Telegraphic communication, shows that the great battle of the war is now impending on the Potomac, and a fearful contest it will be. In view of this, and from the large number of Pennsylvanians who will be in the front of the battle, the Legislature of this State, on Saturday last, unanimously authorized the Governor to provide at once every means for the care, succor and medical attendance of our troops in that great battle, who might be wounded or maimed. Preparations are already in progress to carry out the humane action of the Legislature and the Governor, as regards transportation, medical attendance on the field, and at home. Telegraphic despatches were at once sent on to Gov. Curtin from a large number of medical gentlemen of the highest repute and respectability to go to any point the Governor may indicate, to assist in the cause of the soldiers from this State, who may be wounded in the impending battle.

Nobly has the Legislature and the Governor come up to this humane and Christian work!

☞The gale of Monday week was a very severe and a very general one. From all parts of the country we see accounts of houses overturned, unrooted, &c., trees and fences blown down, and many queer freaks of the wind. Among the "capers" it cut here, was the overturning, at the end of town, of a load of hay which Mr. J. B. TROSTLE was bringing in. This "capsize" showed the power of the gale, and also gave friend TROSTLE a little trouble to put things "as they were."

New Instruments.

The Band attached to the 'Porter Guards' have just received from New York a new set of splendid instruments, which cost about $300. They used them for the first time at the Regimental parade on Saturday last. There is a probability that the Regiment may be removed from this place to Perryville, Md., this week or next. There is nothing definite as yet.

☞The Ladies' Relief Association return thanks to Mr. J. SHERFY for a can of peaches, and to Mr. A. K. MYERS for a crock of apple-butter, for the Hospital.

☞The brave and patriotic Gen. LANDER, who distinguished himself about four months ago in Western Virginia, died suddenly on Sunday last, at Paw-Paw, near Romney, from the wounds received at Edwards' Ferry, in his gallant charge. He was an energetic soldier, and was worshipped by the soldiers under him. His widow resides in Washington, and has received the sympathies of Secretary Stanton, Chase, and other distinguished friends.

Movement of Gen. Banks' Division.

On the 28th of Feb., the 18th Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the Potomac, and took possession of Harper's Ferry. On the same day, the 1st Michigan Cavalry, Col. Broadhead, 1300 strong, marched from Frederick to the same destination. They were followed across the Potomac, at different points, by three Regiments of General Hamilton, the 3d Wisconsin Regiment, Gen. Abercombrie's Brigade, the 1st Regiment of the Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Maulsby, and the Zouaves d'Afrique. All these movements appear to indicate that we may look for some stirring news shortly. There was a flying rumor that Gen. Banks' division was badly cut up at Winchester; but there was no foundation for the rumor. The day has gone by for rebel success.

☞Since the above was in type, we learn that Gen. Banks' column has taken possession, in force, of all the country surrounding Harper's Ferry, as far as Charlestown. Reconnoisances have been made toward Winchester, where the Rebels are supposed to be in force, having lately been reinforced from Manassas. Gen. McClellan was present during the crossing, and then returned to Washington. Our men were in fine spirits, and received Gen. McClellan with great enthusiasm. They were greeted with joy by the Union residents, and the refugees, driven from their homes in that section of Virginia, were returning in throngs. This movement of Gen. Banks places that portion of Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to Hancock, under the control of our forces, and will enable the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at once.

War News.

An order was issued on Tuesday at the War Department, by authority of the President, taking military possession of all the telegraph lines in the United States, and prohibiting all communications in regard to military operations not expressly authorized by the military authorities. Newspapers publishing military news, however obtained, not authorized by the proper officers, will be excluded thereafter from receiving information by telegraph, and will not be allowed to transmit their papers by the usual means of transportation. Edward S. Sanford is appointed military supervisor of telegraphic messages. The order took effect on and after Friday, and is not intended to interfere with the ordinary affairs of the telegraph companies or with private business.

☞Gen. CAMERON, minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, has received his final instructions from the State Department, and will sail in a few days for St. Petersburg. EDWARD H. HOUSE has been appointed Secretary of Legation.

☞Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, a well-known authoress, died at her residence near Adrien, Mich., a few days since.

☞Amongst the killed at Fort Donelson was Capt. J. S. Shaymaker, son of Samuel R. Shaymaker, Esq., of York, who fell in the contest on Saturday week, before the surrender of the fort, while gallantly leading on his company.

WAR NEWS!—The citizens of town and country are informed that E. H. MINNIGH is receiving daily, the leading Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, and Weeklies, published in the principal cities. Persons in town and country, wishing dailies or weeklies, will please call at his Confectionery shop, near the Diamond. *

☞The Homestead bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, provides that on and after the 1st of next January, any person twenty-one years of age, who is a citizen, or who has declared his intention to be such and who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it for five years, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres, upon the payment of the Land Office fees and ten dollars to cover the expenses of survey. The same privilege is accorded to all men who have been in the military or naval service of the Government during the present war. This last clause was appended to the bill for the purpose of putting an end to the Bounty Land system, under which many frauds have been perpetrated for the benefit of speculators.

☞The entire rebel territory is closed in. Not an escape is afforded at a single point, except it is at the point of the bayonet and bowie-knives of the traitors themselves. The Stars and Stripes float in every rebel State—float even in South Carolina, where they were repudiated, and where they should be made to wave a terror to the traitors who have cursed that state from the hour that a white man put his hand on the African and claimed him as a slave. Let us rejoice, then, that the rebel territory is thus surrounded, and when the command is given to "close in," we may confidently expect to hear less of southern chivalry and more of respect for the federal authority than has ever been uttered or entertained in the rebel States.

☞Generals Buell and McDowell have been appointed Major Generals. Major General Hitchcock declines his appointment to that position, on account of ill health.

☞"We'll die in the last ditch," was the favorite expression of the traitors, when they desired to ventilate their great determination to succeed. Judging from the manner in which they are strolling and running through the rebel States, they have a hard time hunting that last ditch.

Evacuation of Columbus.

The Rebel Sebastopol is ours—the multiplied fortifications and the hundreds of guns at Columbus, which were to have defied the passage of Federal gunboats down the Mississippi and challenged the assault of the Federal forces, have vanished in fire smoke, and without the striking of a blow or the firing of a shot. The brilliant strategy which planned the expeditions up the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and the bravery which won for us Forts Henry and Donelson, has added the evacuation of Columbus to the capture of Nashville, and probably driven the whole Rebel army into the southwest corner of Tennessee at Memphis. Beyond the discouraging effect which this retreat from their most vaunted stronghold must have upon the Rebel forces, the result, in at once giving us command of nearly one hundred miles of the Mississippi river, is too important to be overlooked.—Com. Foote reports that Capt. Phelps, who went down to Columbus with a flag of truce, found the Rebels burning their winter quarters and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs. Large fires were also visible in Columbus and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the town and military stores. The guns in the river batteries remained in position. It is believed that our army has by this time occupied Columbus.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Official information to the War Department, from Nashville, represents that the military work in that State is about completed, and that it only remains to effect a civil reorganization of the State Government. It is believed that the United States forces will occupy Columbus to-day.

The Rebel forces under Albert S. Johnson, are being steadily pressed backwards by Gen. Buell.

Cotton to the value of $100,000 has fallen into our hands at Nashville, and the Treasury Department has taken measures to have it brought to New York.

The President has designated the Hon. Andrew Johnson to be a Brigadier-General, and he proceeds to Tennessee to-morrow, to open a Military Provisional Government of Tennessee, until the civil Government shall be re-constructed.

☞General Halleck telegraphs the continued success of Gen. Curtis' pursuit of the flying rebel Price. Our forces have taken Fayetteville, Arkansas, and captured a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, etc. A part of the town was burnt by the Rebels. We are now in possession of all the strongholds on the Arkansas border. Fayetteville is the county town of Washington county, and about twenty-miles within the State line. A number of the officers and men of the Missouri cavalry were poisoned by food left by the Rebels, and Captain Dolfert died from the poison.

☞Commodore Foote telegraphs from Cairo that on Sunday morning he sent a party on a reconnoisance down to Columbus, and found that the Rebels have been several days evacuating the place. All the infantry have gone, but the cavalry were still there, keeping up appearances. Their barracks, and a large number of stores, have been burnt. The guns on the bluff have been taken, but those on the water batteries still remain.

On learning that the Rebels have been using flags of truce for several days, to cover their retreat, Commodore Foote ordered out his fleet, and sent them down to take the place and whatever has been left.

☞Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has evidently been born again. To President Lincoln's call for troops he insolently replied: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights or those of our southern brethren!" He now says to Gen. Grant, up the Cumberland with his gunboat persuaders: "Allow me an armistice and cessation of hostilities for three days, and the Stars and Stripes shall float over every fortified point in Tennessee." How magnanimous!

Provisions at Richmond.

The only articles necessary for life which are plenty are beef and flour. The other necessaries are very scarce, and so high a price is asked for them that the lower classes of society cannot indulge; for instance, coffee is $1.25 per pound; tea, $4 and up per pound; salt $27 and 28 per sack; common sugar, 22 and 25 cents per pound; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; hams, 25 cents per pound, by the box; butter, 50 and 60 cents per pound; candles $1 per pound, by the box; soap 22 and 25 cents per pound, by the box; molasses $1.50 per gallon, by the hogshead, and matches as high as $6 per gross.

☞We learn that Col. Van Wyck will follow his regiment into the field whenever it may be called upon to move, and share all the dangers of war with them, and that if necessary to do so, he will resign his seat in the House. He raised the regiment to fight, not for buncombe, as too many have done.

☞The Secretary of War has appointed Major-General Dix and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, a Special Commission to examine the cases of the State Prisoners in the custody of the United States, and determine what shall be done with them.

☞The Savannah Republican of Wednesday last says that the Federal army have by the erection of three batteries, completely severed the connection between Savannah and Fort Pulaski. A surrender of the fortification, and also of the city, must be the inevitable result.

☞The Rebels promised to spend the winter at the north. About 15,000 of them are keeping their pledge.

☞Martinsburg has been occupied by the United States troops.

☞Gen. Shields succeeds the late Gen. Lander in command on the Upper Potomac.

Gen. Lauman, commanding a brigade in Gen. Smith's division, and the first to enter the enemy's works at Fort Donelson, is a native of York county, this State, where his mother, brother and two sisters now reside. He is a man of undoubted courage and generous impulses.

Rumored Death of Floyd.

The Louisville Journal says it is stated by reliable gentlemen from Fort Donelson and Cairo, that it is the general opinion among the Rebel prisoners that Gen. John B. Floyd was killed the night he so ingloriously fled from Fort Donelson. The report says that there was great excitement at the time the troops under Floyd and Pillow were attempting to embark on the steamers, and a fearful scramble as to who should get aboard and escape, as transportation was insufficient. Floyd stood in person at the gangway of one of the boats, and, with a drawn sword, beat off the troops, permitting his favorites to get aboard. A Lieutenant, approaching Floyd, made an effort to get aboard, when he was ordered off by the General. The Lieutenant continued to advance, when Floyd struck him on the shoulder with his sword, inflicting a severe wound. The Lieutenant promptly drew his pistol and fired upon Floyd, and, the report says, killed him.

☞The occupation of the city of Nashville by the Federal forces is fully confirmed. The advance of Gen. Buel's army, ten thousand strong, marched into the city on Monday, and the National flag is flying over the State House. The Tennessee Legislature adjourned to meet at Memphis. Before leaving Nashville Gov. Harris is said to have burned the State Library and distributed the army stores among the citizens. It is still asserted that the Legislature would withdraw the State from the Rebel Confederacy, but reports of this kind are to be received with considerable doubt. Another despatch states that Gov. Harris has issued a flaming proclamation declaring his purpose to resist the Union forces to the last. The Memphis papers anticipate the evacuation of Columbus. A panic of colossal dimensions had seized the Rebels in Tennessee, and State and Confederate scrip had lost all value. Fugitives from Nashville were congregating in large numbers at Memphis.

The latest despatch says that Gov. Harris, previous to his flight, destroyed all the archives of the State. The Union men of Nashville immediately sent to Clarksville for one of the Federal gunboats to come up for their protection, which we presume was prior to the arrival of Gen. Buell. Martial law has been declared over West Tennessee by Gen. Grant.

A slight skirmish and rout of the Rebels under Parker and Quantrel has taken place near Independence, Missouri. Several were killed, and a lot of arms and prisoners captured.

The force of Texans under Sibley threatening Fort Craig, in Santa Fe, are reported to be in almost a starving condition. The Union strength at Fort Craig has been increased by two regiments, and a battle was confidently expected.

☞Via Fortress Monroe we have Norfolk papers of Thursday and a variety of items of late Southern intelligence, including Jefferson Davis' first Annual Message to the so-called Permanent Congress. Mr. Davis admits the seriousness of the Rebel defeats at Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, and intimates that in both cases the surrender was disgraceful to their army.—The most remarkable statement is that the Rebel Government has no floating debt, and that its whole expenditures have been but about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This is tantamount to an admission that the troops are not paid, as the sum named is not equal to the pay, subsistence and transportation of an army of three hundred thousand men for twelve months. The Savannah papers admit that communication with Fort Pulaski is effectually cut off. One hundred Federal prisoners arrived at Richmond on Wednesday from Columbus, S. C. Two hundred more were to arrive, and the whole would then be sent to Fortress Monroe. A meeting had been held at Richmond and preliminary action taken by the Rebel Congress in reference to the destruction of tobacco and cotton, a sort of confession that these two staples are in danger of capture. All the Rebel prisoners captured at Roanoke Island had been delivered up on parole. An amusing debate had occurred in the Rebel House of Representatives on a proposition to allow the members of the Cabinet seats upon the floor. Memphis papers comment gloomily on the capture of Fort Donelson, and much alarm prevailed there. The probability of burning and destroying the city was discussed.

☞The Treasury Note bill has been signed by the President, and is now a law. The bill, as agreed upon by the conferees, authorizes the issue of $150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, uniform in similitude, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private. It withdraws the fifty millions of the July issue as soon as it conveniently can be done, makes the new notes fundable at any time in six per cent. twenty-year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years; makes the interest on the notes and bonds payable in coin, and (a new feature) makes the duties on imports also payable in coin, and devotes them to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds, and the creation of a sinking fund, by setting apart one per cent. of the amount. The provisions insisted on by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell six per cent. bonds for what they will fetch, in order to raise coin for interest, is retained in the bill. All the funded debt is exempted from taxation. Authority is given to temporarily deposit demand notes, to the extent of twenty-five millions, on an interest of six per cent. after thirty days. The final amendment to the bill permits sixty millions of Treasury notes to be used for the payment of custom duties, the fifty millions authorized in July and the temporary relief ten millions authorized this month.

WANT OF HARMONY AT A FUNERAL.—A rather discreditable affair recently took place at Cambridgeport, Vt., in the meeting house there at a funeral. Two choirs took their places in the seats allotted to the singers, and when the hymns were announced each struck up a tune. Thus two tunes were sung at the same time, making the most discordant sounds, and entirely destroying all the solemnity that usually invests such occasions. The difficulty originated in some trouble about rival preachers.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The Post says that reinforcements are being sent to General Burnside which will increase his force to 40,000 men.

The Secretary of War and the Recent Victories.

It seems that Secretary Stanton does not relish the encomiums which have been bestowed on him as the direct medium, under Providence, of organizing the means of our recent victories, but nobly rebukes the flattery which seeks to elevate him through a depreciation of the just claims of others. The following letter addressed to the editor of the New York Tribune, explains Mr. Stanton's views of this indiscreet and ungenerous process:—

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combination and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension—They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. Grant's message to Gen. Buckner, "*I propose to move immediately on your works!*"

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Wants of England and France.

It is estimated that the amount required to supply the deficiency of the last wheat harvest in Great Britain was 65,000,000 bushels, of which 40,000,000 bushels have yet to be supplied. France is estimated to have been deficient 80,000,000 bushels, of which she has received from abroad say 32,000,000, leaving a demand for about 48,000,000 more. A large portion of the required supply must come from America, and hence there will probably be an active demand for our surplus, which will keep up prices, and prevent the balance of trade from turning against us and the consequent export of specie.

☞From our English files we gather some interesting extracts relating to American affairs. The Earl of Derby delivered a speech of great moment on the American question in the House of Lords on the 7th of Feb. The London Times, reporting a speech made by him on the previous night, made him advocate the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy by England. The Earl corrects this matter very emphatically in these words: "With reference to the recognition of the Southern States, he was reported to have stated that the time had very nearly arrived when, in his judgment, her Majesty's Government should be called upon to recognize as successful the revolt of the Southern States; what he did say was that in his judgment *the time had not* arrived at which her Majesty's Government could be called upon to recognize the independence of the Southern States."

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED LIVES.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners has received the following intelligence:

BEIRUT, January 15.—There has been a flood of rain at Mecca; three hundred lives were lost and one-third of the city destroyed. The great sacred mosque Haram Esh Sherif was flooded, the Holy Black Stone submerged, and the library almost destroyed.

THE UNION FEELING IN NASHVILLE.—The following letter was found in Fort Henry after the battle:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1862.

Dear Son—I received your always welcome letter yesterday, and I am going to answer it speedily. I received your package containing $300 of U. S script, for which I am very grateful. I am glad that you are doing well and that you are well, but I tremble when I think of you being engaged in this horrid war. Henry, my son, I can but feel the South is in the wrong. We may console ourselves with whatever belief we choose, the United States is bound to subdue us. Gen. McClellan has and is exercising great generalship. I fear that soon a movement will be made that will crush us out. Henry, I know you must think as I do. I wish you would resign, and we will move North. No one here suspects my Union proclivities. I am obliged, for the sake of your mother and sisters, to talk and be a Secessionist; but I say to you, what I said when you were at home, I do not believe that Northern men desire the ruin of the South. A great interest is felt here as regards your position (Fort Henry); if that is taken the South is surely conquered. You can see this as well as others.

Destroy this letter, as it may get you into trouble. Your affectionate father. *

REJOICED TO SEE HIS COUSIN GERMANS.—A German who had been forced into the Rebel service, lately escaped from Fort Pulaski, off Savannah, in a small boat, and made his way to our camp on Tybee Island. As he approached he cried out, "Friend mitout de countersign. Don't shoot, I come mit you," and was so happy to meet his countrymen in the Federal camp that he wanted to hug them all in turn. He said the Germans and Irish in Pulaski would all escape if they had a chance.

☞Workmen are rapidly completing the Railroad Bridge at Harper's Ferry.—It will be done in about a week, and the road running through to Wheeling in about two or three weeks. No Rebel troops are anywhere on the line of the road now, nor within several miles of Harper's Ferry.

The Charge at Fort Donelson.

Gen. Smith was ordered to charge with his brigade at Fort Donelson. A correspondent from there writes that when Gen. Smith received the order, he turned to his men and said:

"Soldiers, we are ordered to take those works by assault. Are you ready?"

"Aye, aye, sir, ready! Hurrah!"

And a shout came from that phalanx of brave men such as comes only from patriots upon great occasions.

"Ready! Close ranks! Charge bayonets! Forward! Double quick! March!"

And march they did, in close order, the advancing brigade looking more like a blue porcupine, with its quills turned forward, than aught else I can compare it to, right up to the rebel works. Though the enemy kept up an incessant fire from howitzer, field piece and musket, of shells, solid shot and lead, still that brigade marched on, nothing daunted, to the enemy's earthworks, which reached, over it went, right into the midst of the butternut-colored devils who had so savagely welcomed them inside the entrenchments. When the blue coats appeared inside the breastworks, the old veteran, Charles F. Smith, at their head, brandishing his sword, and looking for all the world like a dozen regiments of regulars boiled down and quintessenced into one man, the rebels took to their heels and left for the next line of entrenchments as tho' the devil or some other justice of the peace was after them with a warrant for treason.

Our boys fired one volley after them as they retreated, then planted the Stars and Stripes upon the walls, gave three times three cheers when it swelled to the breeze, and settled down for further orders. This was the turning point of the fight. When it was discovered that the national ensign had been planted within the enemy's intrenchments, Captains Hillyer and Rawlings rode along the lines, and, waving their swords, announced it to the despondent troops of McClernand's and Wallace's divisions, who gained new courage and rallied to the assault upon the right. Then a charge was made all along the enemy's front. He was forced back to his earthworks, leaving the open field to our troops, and securing to us an easy victory on the morrow.

A THRILLING SCENE.—A correspondent of the Inquirer, writing from on board the *Carondelet*, under date of February 17th, gives the following incident, showing the fierceness of the recent gun-boat engagement at Fort Donelson:—

"While I was clearing some hats out of the way of the gun which I was helping to serve, a ball came through the side, knocking two companions and myself down upon the deck, which was covered with blood and brain. The ball was spent, so that it did not seriously injure us. Quickly regaining my feet I ran to the magazine, slipping in gore and brain at every step, for a shell, and returned to my gun, determined to repay the enemy for this doubtful compliment. While at the gun a young man, Edgar by name, came over to our gun to render assistance. He asked whether the cannon ball injured me, and while I was describing the passage of the ball and looking him directly in the face, a ball from the enemy's cannon completely knocked his head off, scattering his brains in every direction. Turning from the shocking sight I fought with greater determination, to avenge, if possible, the death of my brave companion."

The Federal Loss at Donelson.

The following table exhibits the losses of the Union regiments that were engaged at the battle of Fort Donelson:—

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Eighth Illinois	56	196
Ninth Illinois	35	160
Eleventh Illinois	71	180
Twelfth Illinois	35	109
Seventeenth Illinois	4	20
Eighteenth Illinois	15	60
Twentieth Illinois	21	118
Thirtieth Illinois	19	71
Thirty first Illinois	40	200
Forty-first Illinois	17	130
Forty-ninth Illinois	10	30
Twelfth Iowa	3	24
Second Iowa	38	160
Fourteenth Iowa	6	50
Fifty-eighth Ohio		3
Taylor's Battery	1	1
Total	101	1515
Prisoners taken		250

Making a total Union loss of 2166. The Rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 15,700.

Buchanan's Secretary Floyd.

What adds to the ignominy of this rascal's sneaking away from Donelson, is the fact that he was the commandant of the post. On the list of rebel Brigadier Generals, Floyd stands the second while Buckner is the fourteenth. Pillow is the tenth. Buckner, therefore, was outranked by the other two. What confidence can even the rebels have hereafter in such miserable fellows as Floyd and Pillow? Such scapegraces are liable to desert their men at any trying moment, leaving their wounded on the field, and the living to ten-fold perils of hopeless disorganization at the very time when skillful command is most needed. The old adage that "a thief is a coward" has been fully exemplified in Floyd's military career.

Narrow Escape of the Due de Chartres.

In the storm of Monday week, in Washington, among other houses damaged, was a large brick building, on I street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which is occupied by a number of military officers, including the Prince de Joinville, the Due de Chartres and the Compte de Paris.—While the storm was raging, the Due de Chartres left his room, and had been out but a moment, when one of the chimneys of the building was blown over and came crashing through the roof, and through the room just vacated by the officer named.—So great was the momentum of the falling mass, that the bricks and rubbish broke through the floor of this room, carrying, in their fall, the tables, chairs, &c.

☞To public speakers, and others who make a free use of the vocal organs. From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Capture of Nashville.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 24, via Cairo, Feb. 25.— A flag of truce arrived here yesterday from Nashville. The Rebels have destroyed the bridges, pitched their cannon into the river, and evacuated the place.— A deputation of prominent citizens asked that private property be respected, and our army take possession. General Mitchell's Division was then within nine miles of Nashville. General Nelson is up the Cumberland, and will arrive at Nashville tonight.

Major-General Grant is at Clarkesville. The Rebels are reported concentrating at some point south or southwest of Nashville.

Northern and Eastern Tennessee are now safe. The weather is delightful for movements, being as warm as May in Ohio, and the roads are rapidly drying up.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

We hold Nashville. The citizens sent down a boat, asking the gun-boats to go up, and the gun-boats have gone.

The Rebels evacuated in the greatest haste, leaving guns, transportation, gunboats and everything. Governor Harris left with them, taking away the State records.

The Rebels are reported concentrated at Murfreesboro.

A person just from Nashville describes the Rebels' stampede as a perfect panic.— The Mayor made a speech, saying he was still Secession to the backbone. "But," said he, "you see how it is; the game is up, and we must either surrender the town, or have it burned."

When he left they were trying to get away their pork, of which they had large quantities stored there.

The Texan Rangers committed all manner of excesses, on their own friends even, and then left in wild confusion.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—Advices from the neighborhood of Murfreesboro' state that the Rebels concentrated at that place have been surrounded by General Buell's forces, so that none could escape.

The Rebels offered to surrender the position to the Federal troops if they would be allowed to march out with the honors of war.

General Buell refused to allow them these conditions, and demanded their unconditional surrender. He notified them that he would allow two days for consideration, and if the place was not surrendered at the expiration of that period he would open fire upon them. The time expired this morning.

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—Memphis papers of the 22d inst., just received, represent the people of Tennessee gloomy and depressed over the Fort Donelson matter. The publication of all news is interdicted by the military authorities. They acknowledge the late defeat to be a terrible calamity, but are not dispirited.

The Governor of Mississippi made a general call upon all persons capable of bearing arms to enlist under the alternative of drafting. The Governor of Alabama calls for twelve regiments by the 4th of March, for three years or the war. He threatens drafting if not filled by that time.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The Memphis papers of the 19th say that Gen. Polk issued orders on the day previous, directing that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up and the bridges destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus and demolition of the fortifications.

The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, about forty miles below Columbus, which, it is said, completely commands the river, and can be fortified with heavy guns and made impregnable against any river attack.

CAIRO, Feb. 27 —We learn from a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with Kentucky affairs, that the Rebels are dismounting their large guns and columbiads at Columbus, and the work of evacuation is now going on.

Several transports are lying at Columbus to carry off the troops.

Every man coming into Columbus is impressed—even farmers with the teams.

Several hundred negroes were sent to the interior yesterday. This is from a reliable source.

Capture of Fayetteville.

UNITED STATES TROOPS POISONED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The following despatch was sent from head-quarters to-day to Major-General McClellan, Washington:

"General Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, store, baggage, &c. The enemy burnt part of the town before leaving. They have crossed the Boston mountain in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds.

"Forty-two officers and men of the Fifth Missouri cavalry were poisoned at Mud Town, by eating poisoned food, which the Rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. Dolfert died, and Col. Deutish and Capt. Ashman have suffered much, but are recovering. The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war. Signed,

"H. W. HALLECK, Major General."

CROSS HOLLOW, Ark., Feb. 24.—Our army is waiting for supplies, and will not be likely to move for ten or twelve days.— Price and McCulloch are beyond the Boston Mountains. Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The ruins of the town were smoking when our troops entered.

The Rebels are badly demoralized. A Louisiana and a Texas Regiment are with McCulloch.

☞The St. Louis Republican says that Brigadier General Price, recently taken prisoner near Warsaw, Missouri, has gone to Alton. He was released on his parole by General Halleck, on condition that he would take up his residence in one of the Northern cities. He selected Alton, and will remain there at large. General Price, it is said, does not speak in very flattering terms of the conduct of ex-Governor Jackson, and it may be remarked that all the prominent men in the Rebel army apply very disparaging terms to him.

FOUR or FIVE JOURNEYMEN

SHOEMAKERS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BY

DAVID KANDLEHART.

Gettysburg, March 5.

☞Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.— The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c, &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	$5 00 to 5 25
Red Wheat	1 10 to 1 15
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 20
Corn old Yellow	42
Rye	60 to 62
Rye Flour	3 50
Buckwheat	45
Buckwheat Meal	1 75
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 25
Barley	50
Oats	32
Plaster of Paris, per ton	6 50
Do. per bag	1 02
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 3 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour	$5 50 to 5 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 45
Rye	75 to 76
Corn	52 to 65
Oats	39 to 40
Cloverseed	4 37 to 4 62
Timothyseed	2 12 to 2 25
Beef Cattle	2 75 to 4 00
Hay, (in Bundles)	20 00 to 22 00
Do (loose)	14 00 to 15 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagons	$5 00 to 5 25
Wheat, per bushel	1 20 to 1 30
Rye	65
Corn	48
Oats	35
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster Paris, per ton	6 25

Married,

On the 13th of February, at Waynesboro', by Rev. H. Super, Mr. JACOB MUSSELMAN, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss ADELINE E. MILLER, near Hagerstown.

On the 27th ult., at the Arendtsville Luth. Parsonage, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. WILLIAM SHOWERS, of Menallen township, to Miss HARRIET A. HYLE, of Cumberland co., Pa.

On the 5th of Jan., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Cumberland county, to Miss SARAH A. PETERS, of Arendtsville.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, Mr. JOHN EICHOLTZ to Miss LYDIA ANN SNYDER, both of the vicinity of New Chester, Adams county.

Died,

On the 26th of Feb., in this place, Mr. VALENTINE WERNER, aged 30 years 6 months and 3 days.

On the 22d of February, in Mountjoy township, Mrs. CATHARINE GROVE, widow of Jacob Grove, deceased, in the 86th year of her age.

On the 23d of Feb., in Cashtown, Mr. ISRAEL MICKLEY, aged 43 years, 8 months and 1 day.

On the 2d inst., in this place, GEORGE CHRISTIAN KALBFLEISCH, aged 2 years 8 months and 18 days.

On the 6th of February, in Hunterstown, of diptheria, WILLIAM HERVEY, only son of Hugh and Mary J. A. King, aged 5 years and 21 days.

On the 16th of Feb., MATTIE KING, eldest daughter of Robert H. and Mary W. King, of Straban township, aged 2 years and 11 months.

On the 27th of Feb., in this place, WILLIAM RENNELS, son of A. W. Townsley, aged 3 years 5 months and 7 days.

On the 23d ult., in Franklin township, of diptheria, ALICE ANN, an interesting and affectionate little daughter of Jacob and Catharine Eckenrode, aged 3 years 6 months and 26 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

On the 20th of February, in McCutchenville, Wyandotte county, Ohio, Mrs. ELLEN M. DURBORAW, wife of Mr. Isaac H. Durboraw, formerly of this county, aged about 60 years.

The Voters of Franklin Township

ARE respectfully requested to meet at the Public House in New Salem, on SATURDAY THE 15TH INST., at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a good loyal ticket to be voted for at the spring election.

The Union men of all parties are earnestly requested to meet and participate in the formation and election of good loyal officers, the consummation of which is earnestly desired by

March 5. MANY CITIZENS.

Notice.

THE first and final account of JEREMIAH JOHNS, Assignee of P. Eyster and son, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court ON THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, PROTH'Y.
Per R. W. BAILEY, Deputy.

Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1862. tc

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams Co., Gettysburg Pa.

WEALTH comes by Saving. Deposite your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient, and profitable depository to all classes of people.

Feb. 26. 2m

Assignees' Notice.

GEORGE S. THOMAS, of Franklin township, Adams county, having made an assignment, for the benefit of his Creditors, to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said Assignor to call with them and settle the same; and those who have claims are desired to present the same.

MOSES RAFFENSPERGER,
JACOB F. LOWER,

Feb. 19. ASSIGNEES.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely LOW PRICES—warranting them to be good timekeepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment. JOSEPH BEVAN,

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in Dec. 18. the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Poor-House Accounts.

JOEL B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1861, to the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862:

1861. DR.

Jan. 7. Cash in hands of Treasurer at settlement,			$11 01
Jan. Order on Treasurer,		No. 6,	600 00
Feb.	"	73,	500 00
26	"	85,	400 00
	"	115,	1200 00
	"	169,	400 00
Cash of Steward for tallow,			75 00
" Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co.,			12 12
" McCurdy & Crass,			10 76
" Jas. H. Shilt,			25 75
" Samuel Durboraw, Committee of Abraham Sample,			20 00
Commissioners' order,		No. 223,	300 00
"	"	243,	600 00
"	"	255,	700 00
"	"	257,	400 00
"	"	289,	400 00
"	"	304,	500 00
"	"	339,	300 60
"	"	338,	400 60
"	"	430,	400 00
"	"	432,	200 00
"	"	446,	400 00
			$7887 64

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows:

Out-door paupers' support,	$666 50
Merchandise and groceries,	1368 13
Pork, beef, hogs, &c.,	1008 37
Beef cattle, sheep and horses,	536 62
Flour, grain, grinding, &c.,	790 17
Publishing accounts,	63 50
Mechanics' work, building smoke house, &c.,	667 99
Coal, plaster, lime, lumber, brick, &c.,	256 12
Removing paupers,	9 50
Wood chopping, rails, post fence, &c.,	171 72
Justices' costs,	2 65
Constables' costs,	1 70
Steward's sundry expenses,	100 00
Drill,	55 00
Male hirelings,	116 54
Female do.,	195 00
Physician's salary,	100 00
Counsel's fees,	15 00
Steward's salary,	250 00
Directors' extra services,	65 00
Clerk's salary,	40 00
Funeral expenses,	28 50
Real Estate,	1211 00
Drugs and medicines,	73 39
Horse Farrier,	5 00
Treasurer's salary,	40 00
Jan. 7, 1862. Balance in hands of Treasurer,	50 21
	$7887 64

Jan. 7, 1862. Balance paid in full.

We, the undersigned, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined the items which compose the account, and that they are correct, being from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1861, to the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862—inclusive.

AMOS LEFEVER,
H. DYSERT,
Auditors.

JACOB CULP, Esq., in account with the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 8th day of January, A. D., 1861, to the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862:

1861. DR.

Jan. 2. To bal. in hands at settlement,	$0 35
Order on Treasurer,	50 00
" "	50 00
Interest,	9 96
Cash of H. Rupp,	2 10
Cash for poultry sold,	2 00
Cash for beef,	7 64
Cash for shoats,	4 00
Cash for tallow,	83 75
Cash for lard,	80
Cash for hay and straw,	83 81
Cash for cow and calf,	26 00
Cash for lambs,	5 25
Cash for timothy seed,	2 00
Cash for shingles,	2 45
Cash for clock,	1 10
Cash for trunk,	2 50
To balance due Steward,	56 47
	$390 18

CR.

By cash for labor, harvesting, &c.,	$83 14
Relief and removing paupers,	18 31
Fruit,	13 45
Flour and meal,	3 71
Merchandise, lumber, &c.,	47 46
Mechanics' work,	9 11
Meat,	39 11
Cow, sheep and hogs,	61 40
Grain and potatoes,	19 36
Sundry expenses,	29 13
Cash received on tallow paid to J. B. Danner, Treasurer,	75 00
	$390 18

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report that the same is correct, the same embracing the account of Jacob Culp, the present Steward, from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1861, to the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862—both days inclusive.

AMOS LEFEVER,
H. DYSERT,
Auditors.

March 3, 1862. 4t

LIST OF PAUPERS remaining in the Alms House of Adams county, on the 1st day of January, 1862:

Males,	66
Females,	34
Children,	8
Colored,	2
Total,	110
Transient Paupers,	1738

PRODUCE OF FARM FOR 1861.

Wheat, bushels,		818½
Oats,	"	697½
Rye,	"	50
Corn,	"	2000
Clover seed,	"	18⅝
Timothy	"	1
Onions,	"	25
Beets,	"	25
Potatoes,	"	303
Turnips,	"	50
Loads of Corn Fodder,		16
Tons of Hay,		60
Heads of Cabbage,		2300
Pounds of Pork,		4466
Pounds of Beef,		1372

JACOB CULP, *Steward.*

March 3, 1862. 4t

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of JACOB HAMM, late of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Heidelberg township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB ARNDT, ADM'R.

Jan. 8. 6t

For Exchange.

I Will exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County.

☞I will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 38 ACRES, for a FARM.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Nov. 6. 1m

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7. [Feb. 26.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Butler tp., Adams county, one mile north-east of Middletown, ON THURSDAY THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, the following property, to wit:—3 head of Horses, one of which is an excellent Family Mare, heavy with foal; 5 head of Horned Cattle, 2 brood sows, 3 shoats, 8 pigs, 1 Broad-tread Wagon, 1 narrow-tread Spring Wagon, 1 Falling-top Buggy, 1 Sleigh and Bells, 2 sets Carriage Harness, Horse Gears of every description, as good as new; Wagon Bed, Lime Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Coverer, Single Trees, Double Trees, Spreaders, Log Chain, Fifth Chain, Butt Traces, Winnowing Mill, Patent Cutting Box, Hay Ladders, Horse Rake, Scythes and Sneds, Grain Cradles, 1 Block Sled, Forks, Rakes, Dung Forks, Mattock, Shovels, Crowbar, Wheelbarrow, Feed Trough, 1 ten-plate Stove, 1 Cut Rifle, Potatoes by the bushel, Oats and Corn by the bushel, and a great many other articles not herein mentioned.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by FREDERICK HARTZELL.

Feb. 19, 1862.

Gettysburg English and Classic School.

THE Second Session of the GETTYSBURG ENGLISH AND CLASSIC SCHOOL for Males and Females, will commence ON THE 11TH OF MARCH, 1862, and will continue till the 1st of July—16 weeks.

TERMS—For English Branches, $7 00
For English and Classics, 10 00

☞As only a limited number will be received, those who desire to send their children should make early application. For particulars address

Rev. WM. McELWEE, Gettysburg.

Feb. 5, 1862.

Boarding and Day School.

MISS C. SHEADS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861. TERMS:—Per Session of 5 Months $75. Music and Languages extra. For further particulars address C. SHEADS,

August 28. 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape,—and that we are now prepared to some extent, to supply the trade—quantities of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞For sale by A. D. BUEHLER and E. H. MINNICH, Gettysburg, and E. HITESHEW, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg & vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Shick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WACTHES JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, July 31. tf

Notice to Invalids.

DR. H. BUSHEY, has located himself in Hunterstown, Adams co., Pa.; and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrofula and King's Evil, Asthma, Goitre, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Siphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Rose, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menses, Leucorrhœa or Whites. Also a Specific for Putrid Sore Throat and Diptheria. No relief no pay.

May 22. 3m

1861. Fall Millinery. 1861.

MISS McCREARY having just returned from the City, is now opening an unusually large assortment of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Lost and Found!

THE "good times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices. Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance or economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 19.

DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at Fahnestock's. We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water-proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durable
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large for small cases. [Oct. 23. tf

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Hats, Flats and Shaker Hoods of the latest Spring style, embracing Boulevard, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

N. B. PICKING IS NOW SELLING OVERCOATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
VESTS at all kinds of prices.
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

Jan. 9. tf

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

U. States Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1862, to June 30, 1864, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 a m of March 31st, next, to be decided by April 24th following:

2732. From Ickesburg, by Shull's Mills, Sandy Hill, and John Earnest's, to Blain, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ickesburg Saturday after arrival of mail from Millerstown—say at 6 p m;
Arrive at Blain by 10 p m;
Leave Blain Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Ickesburg by 8 a m, or in time to connect with mail for Millerstown.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

2733. From Duncannon to Dellville, 5 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Duncannon Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Dellville by 9 a m;
Leave Dellville Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Duncannon by 12 m.

2734. From Orbisonia, by Meadow Gap, Maddensville, Fort Littleton and Knobbsville, to McConnellsburg, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Orbisonia Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at McConnellsburg by 5 p m;
Leave McConnellsburg Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Orbisonia by 5 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

2735. From Waterloo, by Nossville, to Shade Gap, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Waterloo Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Shade Gap by 12 m;
Leave Shade Gap Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Waterloo by 5 p m.

2736. From Asylum, by New Era and Resaca, to Laddsburg, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Asylum Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Laddsburg by 1 p m;
Leave Laddsburg Saturday 3 p m;
Arrive at Asylum by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

2737. From Green Castle, by Shady Grove, to Waynesboro', 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Green Castle daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Waynesboro' by 3 p m;
Leave Waynesboro' daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Green Castle by 12 m.

2738. From Newville, by Big Spring, to Stoughstown, 4 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Newville Monday and Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Stoughstown by 12 m;
Leave Stoughstown Monday and Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Newville by 9 a m.
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.)

2739. From Philadelphia, by the Germantown turnpike road, to Rising Sun Village, thence by the Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike road to the intersection of the Lime Kiln turnpike road, thence by the latter road, VIA Pittville, Edge Hill Village, Fitzwatertown, Dreshertown, and Tarrett Town, and thence VIA Prospectville, to Green tree, (Pleasantville post office,) 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Philadelphia Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Pleasantville by 10 a m;
Leave Pleasantville Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Philadelphia by 5 p m;
Proposals for six-times-a week service invited.

2740. From Philadelphia, by Rising Sun, Milestown, Germantown, and Mount Airy, to Chestnut Hill, 12 miles & back, twelve times a week to Germantown & six times a week residue.
Leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m and 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Germantown by 5.40 a m and 5 p m;
Leave Germantown daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m and 6 p m;
Arrive at Philadelphia by 9.15 a m and 7.30 p m;
Leave Germantown daily, except Sunday, at 5.15 a m;
Arrive at Chestnut Hill by 6.30 a m;
Leave Chestnut Hill daily, except Sunday, at 6.45 a m;
Arrive at Germantown by 7.30 a m.

2741. From Street Road, by Thornbury, to Dilworthtown, 3 miles and back, six times a week
Leave Street Road daily, except Sunday at 10.15 a m;
Arrive at Dilworthtown by 11 a m;
Leave Dilworthtown daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Street Road by 9.45 a m;
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.)

2742. From Parkesburg, by Black Horse, to Sadsburyville, 5 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Parkesburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10½ a m;
Arrive at Sadsburyville by 12 m;
Leave Sadsburyville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Parkesburg by 2½ p m;
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.)

2743. From Lebanon to Mount Zion, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lebanon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Mount Zion by 2½ p m;
Leave Mount Zion Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Lebanon by 12½ p m.

2744. From Huntingdon, by Wilsonia, Donation, Crownover's Mills, and Comminsville, to Ennisville, 18 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Huntingdon Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ennisville by 12 m;
Leave Ennisville Monday and Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Huntingdon by 7 p m.

2745. From Mifflintown, by Patterson and Walnut, to Academia, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mifflintown daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m;
Arrive at Academia by 2 p m;
Leave Academia daily except Sunday, at 7½ a m;
Arrive at Mifflintown by 9½ a m;
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.)

2746. From Watsontown, by McEwensville, to Turbotville, 5 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Watsontown daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Turbotville by 10½ a m;
Leave Turbotville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Watsonville by 8½ a m;

2747. From Muncy to Hughesville, 4 miles and back six times a week.
Leave Muncy daily, except Sunday, at 7 p m, or on arrival of southern mail;
Arrive at Hughesville by 8 p m;
Leave Hughesville daily, except Sunday, at 6½ a m;
Arrive at Muncy by 7½ a m.

2748. From Hazleton, by Jeansville and Audenried, to Summit Station, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Hazleton daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m;
Arrive at Summit Station by 1 p m;
Leave Summit Station daily, except Sunday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Hazleton by 4 p m;

2749. From Hazleton to Drums, 4 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hazleton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4½ p m;
Arrive at Drums by 6 p m;
Leave Drums Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2½ p m;
Arrive at Hazleton by 4 p m.

2750. From Scranton, by Hyde Park and Providence, to Dunmore, 7 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Scranton daily, except on Sunday, at 11 a m;
Arrive at Dunmore by 1 p m;
Leave Dunmore daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Scranton by 4 p m;
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.)
Proposals for a second daily trip (except Sunday) invited.

2751. From Dimock, by Lathrop's Lake, to Rush, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dimock Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Rush by 2 p m;
Leave Rush Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Dimock by 6 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a-week, invited.

2752. From Hop Bottom, by Lathrop, to Dimock, 11 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hop Bottom Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Dimock by 8 p m;
Leave Dimock Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hop Bottom by 9 a m;
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.)

2753. From Montrose, by Silver Lake to Brackney, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Montrose Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Brackney by 11 a m;
Leave Brackney Wednesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Montrose by 5 p m.

2754. From Nicholson, by Pierceville, Nivin, and Springville, to Auburn Four Corners, 16 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Nicholson daily, except Sunday, at 5½ p m;
Arrive at Auburn Four Corners by 10½ p m;
Leave Auburn Four Corners daily, except Sunday, at 3 a m;
Arrive at Nicholson by 8 a m;
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad.

2755. From Pleasant Mount, by Belmont, Hine's Corners, Tallmansville, Stantonsburg, Kingsbury Hill, and Ball's Eddy, to Hancock, N. Y., 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pleasant Mount Wednesday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Hancock by 6 p m;
Leave Hancock Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Pleasant Mount by 6 p m;
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

2756. From Tunkhannock, by Factoryville, Fleetville, Wallsville, Warren's Mills, and Tompkinsville, to Clifford, 28 miles and back, six times a week to Factoryville, and once a week residue.
Leave Tunkhannock daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Factoryville by 9 a m;
Leave Factoryville daily, except Sunday, at 5 p m, or on arrival of mail from N. York.
Arrive at Tunkhannock by 8 p m;
Leave Factoryville Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Clifford by 12 m;
Leave Clifford Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Factoryville by 7 p m.

2757. From Fenwick (late Morleyton) to Sterrett's Gap, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fenwick Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Sterrett's Gap by 4 p m;
Leave Sterrett's Gap Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fenwick by 12 m.

2758. From Wellsborough, by Sabinsville, to Westfield, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wellsborough Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 5 p m;
Leave Westfield Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Wellsborough by 5 p m.

2759. From Sugar Grove, by Beach Woods and Jackson Run, to Warren, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sugar Grove Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Warren by 12 m;
Leave Warren Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Sugar Grove by 7 p m.

2760. From Carmichael's to Rice's Landing, 5 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Carmichael's daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Rice's Landing by 8 a m;
Leave Rice's Landing daily, except Sunday, at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Carmichael's by 9½ a m.

2761. From Meadville, by Harmonsburg and Line Mills, to Penn Line, 20 miles and back, six times a week to Line Mills, and twice a week residue.
Leave Meadville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Line Mills by 10 a m;
Leave Line Mills daily, except Sunday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Meadville by 10 p m;
Leave Line Mills Tuesday, and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Penn Line by 1 p m;
Leave Penn Line Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Line Mills by 5 p m.
(Schedule subject to change to connect with railroad at Line Mills.)

2762. From Erie, by Belle Valley and East Green, to Wattsburg, 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Erie Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 7 p m;
Leave Wattsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Erie by 10 a m.

2763. From Laury's Station, (on Lehigh Valley R. R.,) by Unionville, (Neff's P. O.,) Schnecksville, Weidasville, Lyon Valley, Hynemansville, Weissenburg, and Leibenspergerville, to Kutztown, 23 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Laury's Station Monday after arrival of mail from Philadelphia and New York—say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Kutztown by 6 p m;
Leave Kutztown Thursday after arrival of mail from Reading—say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Laury's Station by 6 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2764. From Helen, by Kersey to Benzinger, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Helen Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Benzinger by 2 p m;
Leave Benzinger Monday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Helen by 7 p m.

2765. From Kittaning to Leechburg, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kittaning Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Leechburg by 12 m;
Leave Leechburg Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Kittaning by 7 p m.

2766. From Porterfield to Shippenville, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Porterfield Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shippenville by 11 a m;
Leave Shippenville Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Porterfield by 5 p m.

2767. From Freeport, by Slate Lick, to Winfield, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Freeport Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Winfield by 2½ p m;
Leave Winfield Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Freeport by 6½ p m.
Proposals for more frequent service, not exceeding three trips a week, invited.

2768. From London to Bridgeport Mills, 3½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave London Tuesday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Bridgeport Mills by 12 m;
Leave Bridgeport Mills Tuesday at 12¾ p m;
Arrive at London by 1½ p m.

2769. From Zollarsville to Ten Mile, 5 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Zollarsville Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Ten Mile by 12½ p m;
Leave Ten Mile Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Zollarsville by 2½ p m.

2770. From Lock Haven to Island, 3 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lock Haven daily, except Sunday, at 10 a m;
Arrive at Island by 11 a m;
Leave Island daily, except Sunday, at 11½ a m;
Arrive at Lock Haven by 12½ p m.
(Schedule subject to change to connect with cars at Lock Haven.)

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to be such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals, so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a PRO RATA increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, by PRO RATA decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by mail.

For forms of proposal, &c., and other information, see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

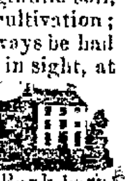
M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

Feb. 26, 1862. 4t

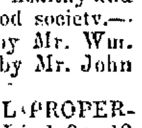
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE At Private Sale.

NO. 1. GREENMOUNT.—This beautiful and very desirable country seat, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield, is now offered at Private Sale.

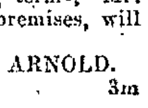
The Farm contains 124 ACRES, more or less, 10 or 12 Acres are in Timber, and about 30 acres of Meadow bottom; there are two young Apple and Peach Orchards on the premises, the land is the red granite soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation; lime acts well upon it and can always be had at the Railroad Depot, which is in sight, at 12½ cents per bushel. The improvements are a Two-story Weather boarded HOUSE, with Cellar, Back building, Bake oven, Smoke-house, a large Bank barn, with bins, Corn-crib, &c., together with all necessary out buildings, in complete order; there is a pump at the door, and a never-failing spring of water close by, Willoughby's Run bounds the west end of the Farm This property will be shown by Mr. John Herting, living on the premises, or by the subscriber in Gettysburg.



No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM.—This Farm is also a handsome and very desirable property, situate on the Taneytown Road, 4 miles from Gettysburg, containing 138 Acres more or less. About 30 Acres are in Timber and 25 or 30 acres in meadow. This land is also of the red gravel soil kind, clear of stones, easily cultivated, produces well, and is capable of being highly improved.— All it wants to make it one of the best farms in the neighborhood is a good farmer and a little lime, which can always be had either at Gettysburg or at Littlestown at 12½ cents per bushel. There is a young Apple and Peach Orchard and two springs of water near the house, and a stream of water crosses the south end of the farm near the buildings. The improvements are a one and a half story Stone HOUSE, Bake oven, Smoke house, a large double Barn, with Wagon sheds, Corn crib, hog pen, and all necessary out-buildings, Church, Mill and School house all close by, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood and good society.— This property will be shown by Mr. Wm. Keefauver, living upon it, or by Mr. John Black adjoining. Terms easy.



No. 3. A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY—Containing 38 ACRES of Land, 8 to 10 of which is in Timber, situate one-half of a mile south west from Littlestown, the terminus of the Railroad. The improvements are a Two-story Mill HOUSE, with Sheds, having all the necessary machinery for Merchant work. A large two story Log House, with basement, stable, bake oven, &c. This is a very desirable property and will be sold on accommodating terms. Mr. Thos. Biddle, living on the premises, will show it. Call and see it.



GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16. 3m

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

PUBLISHED by the Commissioners of Adams county, in compliance with the Act of Assembly.

The account of Charles X. Martin, Register & Recorder of said county, for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1860, and ending Dec. 1, 1861, shows the following amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax, received from the personal representatives of the following decedents:

Jacob Lutz,	$14 50¾
Leah Lerew,	70 00
John Lerew,	15 06
Sally Orr,	60 00
John Lerew,	11 27
Samuel Haner,	11 44
John March,	65 64
Bacholi Fanes,	86 12
John Kuhn,	11 13
Magdalena Monfort,	44 70
Whole amount,	$389 80¾
Reg. & Rec. 5 p. c. for col.	19 49

Balance due Commonwealth, 370 31¼

The subscriber, appointed by the Court to audit and adjust the public offices, certifies that the above is correct.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Feb. 26, 1862. 4t

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE OF PROPYLAMINE, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

Most flattering Testimonials of its real value

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

July 3. 1y Philadelphia.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.



SOMETHING NEW.

Beautiful Illustrated Map

On the Preservation and Culture of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper; and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense.—Twenty-five dollars has been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits.—The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar.—It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and attain the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

A COPY can now be obtained for $1,60 in money or postage-stamps.

These copies are published by
H. F. M. PETERS.
Near Bendersville, Adams County, Pa.
Nov. 13, 1861. 1y

☞The Map is now finished with rollers on, and cannot be sent out by mail any more, but will be forwarded by express to any parts ordered to, on receipt of necessary amount.—A sample Copy can be seen at this Office, where subscriptions are received.

One or more Agents will be appointed to canvass over this County, receive subscriptions, and deliver the Maps at $2 per copy.

Influential Agents are wanted to canvass over every County in the United States, and to deliver Maps to subscribers. An agency for the Map will surely insure profitable employment to such as can exert a great influence in making sales readily. Liberal inducements are made to Agents.

ATTENTION! RECRUITS WANTED!

5,000 Able-bodied Men and Boys,

WANTED to report themselves immediately at the Rendezvous in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, & receive, at a mere nominal price, full uniforms and the necessary equipments for a winter campaign. I have taken special care to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting the cities, and laying in an unusually large supply of

Overcoats, of every description, Black Cloth Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, Pantaloons in endless variety, any quantity of Winter Vests, Undershirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and Gum Overshoes and Gentlemen's Shawls; also, Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-rate Clocks, 30 hour, 8 day and Alarm Clocks, Violins, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers & Knives, Pipes, & excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars, and Notions in endless variety.

☞Now is the time to buy cheap. Call soon. Having purchased my goods cheap for CASH, I am prepared to sell them cheaper than they have ever have been offered in this place before.
Oct. 30. F. B. PICKING.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c. &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Professional Cards.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining the new Court-house.

J. C. NEELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. M'Clellan, Esq.,) Gettysburg, Pa.
March 26. tf

A. J. COVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL prompt attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court-House.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought and highest prices given.
Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
DENTIST.
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church on Chambersburg strt., opposite F. Picking's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D	Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs,	" M. L. Stoever,
" H. L. Baugher,	Dr. H. S. Huber.

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 5.

Cannon & Adair's
NEW MARBLE WORKS,
CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish **Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs** for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Oct. 25. tf

Marble Yard Removed.
THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York Street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
March 21. tf] WM. B. MEALS.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream
SALOON.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.
Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.
Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.
Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.
Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.
May 14. JOHN GRUELL.

Dressler's Hair Jewelry Store,
NO. 206 North 8th Street, above Race, Philadelphia. On hand and for sale a choice assortment of superior patterns, and will plait to order, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Crosses, Necklaces, Vest and Guard Chains, &c.
☞Orders enclosing the hair to be plaited, may be sent by mail. Give a drawing as near as you can on paper, and enclose such amount as you may choose to pay.
Cost as follows:—Ear Rings $2 to $6; Breast Pins $3 to $7; Finger Rings 75 cts. to $3 50 Vest Chains $6 to $7; Necklaces $2 to $10.
☞Hair put into Medallions, Box Breast Pins, Rings, &c. Old Gold and Silver bought at fair rates.
April 17. 1y

Revolvers.
A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.
July 1.

H. G. Carr
HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS and PRUNES. Also, a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street. [Jan. 29. tf

LARGE Photographs made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

Economy is Wealth,
SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21.

Hardware & Grocery Store.
THE subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.
They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of
Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.
Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers etc., etc.
Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vises, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc, with them, very cheap.
Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.
Shoe Findings—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.
Cabinet maker's Tools—a general assortment: also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.
Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle sticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.
Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.
A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinetmakers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 12. tf

STOVES,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of GEO. E. BUEHLER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Stove Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets
☞Spouting put up at shortest notice.
☞Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 10. t

1861. Latest News. 1861.
JUST as we were going to press we received a dispatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, including the latest fall style Silk, Beaver, Slouch; Cassimere and Wool Hats, Boys and Infants plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.
Also, BOOTS and SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Buskins, Gaiters and Slippers.
Gaiters and slippers at 75 cents per pair.—All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.
Come one, come all,
And give me a friendly call;
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices.
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.
Oct. 23. tf

A FRESH SUPPLY.
I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.
For the Gentlemen I have as complete a stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.
Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.
Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.
Oct. 23. J. L. SCHICK.

New Goods!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.—Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 3. tf

New Grocery and Liquor Store.
GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH has opened a new Store at the South east Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly keep, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vinegar, Herring, Mackarel, Salt, Tobacco, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Candles, Soap, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Mats, Bedcords, Whitewash Brushes; also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wines, &c., &c.—He asks his friends and the public to give him a call. May 22.—tf

New Fall & Winter Clothing,
FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEAP.—You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods.—THAT'S THE SPOT. The old County Buildings, N. E. Corner of the Diamond. [Oct. 17.

Ladies,
IF you call at Fahnestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, & Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
Oct 17 FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

The Eagle Plough,
FOR sale at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S—also, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.

SMALL Photographs for $1 per dozen, at Tyson's Sky-light Gallery.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated March 18, 1851

OFFICERS.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS:

George Swope,	E. G. Fahnestock,
D. A. Buehler,	Wm. B. Wilson,
R. M'Curdy,	H. A. Picking,
Jacob King,	Wm. B. M'Clellan,
A. Heintzelman,	John Wolford,
D. M'Creary,	R. G. M'Creary,
M. Eichelberger,	John Picking,
S. R. Russell,	Abel T. Wright,
J. R. Hersh,	Abdiel F. Gitt,
Andrew Polley,	J. H. Marshall,
John Cunningham.	

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.
☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesdays in every month, at 2, P.M.
Sept. 21.

The Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Assets. Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in first Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over $13,000,000.
The premiums are LOWER than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been GREATER.
This is a strictly MUTUAL Company.—There are no Stockholders, so that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.
Pamphlets, and every information, may be had GRATIS, on application to EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK, Gettysburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES:

Thomas Robins,	John Welsh,
Mordecai L. Dawson,	George H. Stuart
George M. Stroud,	E. S. Whelen,
John B. Myers,	J. Fisher Leaming,
Joseph Patterson,	William C. Ludwig,
John M. Atwood,	Arthur G. Coffin,
Thomas H. Powers,	George W. Toland,
William McKee,	Thos. Wattson.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, *Agent*,
Philadelphia.
June 11. 1y

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMP'Y,
538, *Broadway, New York.*
NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the
Best Sewing Machines in the World,
For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.
And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.
FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch machines.
FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if BEST adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.
FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.
FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above FACTS.
FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.
FACT No. 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.
FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.
FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the SAME thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one FACT more—it is the most important Fact of all.
FACT No. 11.—We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.
☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Jan. 15. 6m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief. ***Public Speakers and Singers,*** *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
☞A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.
Jan. 1, 1862. 6m

Misses and Childrens' Shoes.
A LARGE assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at
R. F. McILHENY'S.

TYSON BRO. are making their pictures to suit the times.

A Ready Market!
100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.
WE have taken the house lately occupied by KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.
☞Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 21. tf

WALL PAPER.
WE have just received from the City a large assortment of WALL PAPER, and WINDOW BLINDS of the latest styles, and will be sold at the lowest rates possible. We have also the best and cheapest articles of *Window Blind Fixtures*, which are in the market.
We have still on hand a good assortment of HATS, SHOES & HARNESS, and other articles in our line of business. Give us a call—we will sell at prices to suit the times.
Feb. 4.—tf COBEAN & CULP

Cheap
OVER COATS, OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS, DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS,
MONKEY JACKETS, MONKEY JACKETS,
SHIRTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
DRAWERS, VESTS, VESTS,
PANTS, PANTS,
lots of them a little cheaper than the cheapest, all of our own make, to be had at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD.
Jan. 8, 1862.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.
MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT. The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Bridles, Harness, Collars, &c.
☞Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, on short notice. Prices low for cash.
Nov. 21. COBEAN & CULP.

DR. S. FELLER'S
FAMILY MEDICINES
ARE the only preparations of the kind placed before the public under the name of ECLECTIC. They are called Eclectic because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the BEST from all the GOOD—and approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.
All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.
I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully persuaded, from past experience at the bedside of the sick, that it will give very general, if not universal satisfaction. Yet, at the same time, I do not pretend to say that it is a CURE-ALL, or that it is, in all cases and circumstances, infallible. For when a remedy is set forth as "Cure-All," "Infallible," &c., the conclusion with me is irresistible, that the proprietor himself believes his remedy to be a humbug, and designed from the start to deceive the public.
SAMUEL CRONCE,
Wholesale Agent, York Sulphur Springs, Adams county, Pa., and for sale by Dr. Buehler, Gettysburg; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Jacob King, Hunterstown; and Jacob A. Gardner, Petersburg.
We would say to the public, that all we want is a fair trial, and it will recommend itself.
Jan. 17. tf

The Great Cause of Human Misery.
JUST published, in a sealed envelope, a lecture by Dr. Culverwell, on the cause and Cure of Spermatorrhea, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.
☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted, evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, POST PAID, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing
Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office box 4,586.
April 24. 1y

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form.
THE undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. Hancock, Jr., 20 South Market street, Boston; W. H. Allen, Boston; Henry A. Fuller, 18 South Market street, Boston; Samuel Wales, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; George H. Plummer, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; Henry D. Gardiner, Webster street, East Boston; Abram Weeks, Webster street, Boston; Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver, East Boston.
The best medicine for the disease I ever saw. Charles A. Smith, No. 1, Old State House, Boston.
Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form, and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. Bryer, Matthews' Building, Commercial street, Boston.
Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.
After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. Norman T. Ayres, 75 Franklin street, Boston.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.
At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin street, New York; M. S. BURR & Co., 26 Tremont street, Boston.
Principal Depot—87 Kilby street, Boston.
None genuine unless signed by
May 22.—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.
☞Wholesale and Retail by DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Second Supply of the Season!
GEORGE ARNOLD
HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large supply of English and French Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Vestings and Cassimeres in great variety, 75 to 3.50 per yard. Cassinetts, Velvets, Jeans, &c., &c., with a general assortment of domestic Goods. We have now on hand a large stock of Overcoats ranging from $3 87½ to $15 00, also Dress Coats, Business Coats, Mens' and Boys' Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Monkey Jackets. Our Clothing is all of our own make and warranted well made. Our stock of Overcoats particularly is large, we are receiving Overcoats, &c., daily from the hands we have employed, so that we keep our stock well assorted. The above goods have been purchased on the very best terms for cash, and will be sold at a very reduced price for the same. Give us a call.
Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW GOODS.
Fahnestock Brothers
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and handsome stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., also Queensware, Groceries,
&c., which will be sold at short profits. Having changed our terms, we now sell for CASH, or will give
60 days' credit to prompt-paying customers.
☞Call early at the sign of the RED FRONT.
Oct. 23. tf

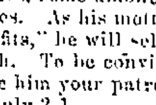
A. Scott & Son,
DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. corner of Chambersburg streets, have just received their stock of Goods, suited to the FALL & WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.
☞Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 19.

Removal---New Goods!
H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Wills' new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show good Jan. 2. tf

New Goods! New Goods!!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Domestics, &c. all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call.—No trouble to show Goods at the Sign of the
Oct. 17.] RED FRONT.

Danger in Delay.
THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment.—To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer. MARCUS SAMSON.
☞Persons indebted can call either at the Store N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg.
Feb. 19, 1862.

Second Arrival This Fall.
LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!—JACOBS & BRO., have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinetts, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their Establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 17.



Fine Liquors.
THE subscriber has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of all the different kinds of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
July 3.] H. J. CARR, AGENT.

The Spot!
SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. of every kind and price.
Dec. 4. tf

New Oyster Saloon,
OWEN ROBINSON has the pleasure of announcing to the lovers of Good OYSTERS, and the "rest of mankind," that he has moved into his New Saloon, on Chambersburg street—built especially for his benefit—and fitted out with all the conveniences of a first-rate Saloon, where he is now prepared to accommodate his friends in a superior manner to anything coming under his line of trade. He has a LADIES' department, and a GENTLEMAN'S department, and the arrangements are complete. Good order preserved, and the best of Oysters always on hand. Give him a call. [Dec. 18.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.
J. L. SCHICK.
Sept. 25.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF EITHER SEX in every neighborhood to sell J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and also J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.—Olive Tar is a thin transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Catarrh. Also for Diptheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purity of the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one FREE BY MAIL. J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist
412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Jan. 29. 6m

"They go right to the Spot"
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a cough instantly.
They clear the throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that they "go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling, or attending public meetings, for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48, Cedar street, New York.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache;
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
Dec. 19. 48 Cedar street, New York.

☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,☜
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

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